THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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AUGUST CIRCULATION. 53,993

State of Nehraska, County of Douglas, sa:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Hee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of August, 1915, average circulation for the month of August, was 5.93 DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and aworn to before me, this 2d day of September, 1915.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

September 29

Thought for the Day Selected by Mary B. Goodman

Lo, here hath been dawning another blue day, Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away? Out of eternity this blue day was born, Into eternity at night will return, Behold, it aferetime no eye ever did, Soon forever it from all eyes shall be hid. Here hath been dawning another blue day, Think, will thou let it slip useless away? -Thomas Curlyle.

Coming soon! Ak-Sar-Ben and his hosts.

Good bye, Katy! Take care of your receiver!

Another big railway receivership! Evidently the boost in freight rates is not the remedy for all that alls 'em

For the first time in months the war bulletins from the western front shine with the luster of rival claims and contradictions.

Going to have a court house night at the Tabernacle! Then watch all the conscience money come in to the county treasury.

Speculative activity on Wall street has one useful purpose: It relieves the sporting blood pressure formerly expended on race tracks.

As a starter for the \$150,000 democratic national convention fund, the Lincoln postoffice vacancy, rightly handled, might yield a genercus contribution.

The political influence of western civilization the Japanese legislature have been indicted for bribery in the last election.

The G. A. R. veterans are meeting fifty years after the close of the civil war. The fact that so many of them are still living proves what a hardy lot the boys of '65 were.

Yes, but what is Governor Morehead going to do about following up his charge against Treasurer Hall in the matter of the split in the commission on his official bond?

Our democratic friends who are talking about going after their national convention for Omaha will first have to decide whether they will play with money or with marbles.

Still, by the time that pipe line to Omaha from the Wyoming oil fields is built some mechanism will be devised to make sure against ignition and conflagration-like that in Oklahoma.

National economy ducks the high-salaried crowd and swats the postoffice subs, janitors and scrub women. Thus doth the mighty, clothed with brief power, measure their own

It is quite natural for the inhabitants of the sunexed part of Greater Omaha to want representation in the city hall, but it is doubtful if apsetting the commission plan of government is the way to get it.

A former business man of Chicago transopinion that the United States should break into the war game. Thanks. If the country had any enthusiasm for war it would not be necessary to cross the ocean to butt in. There is Mexico tossing defis across the Rio Grande,



The tri-state underwriters began their meeting, transacting hosiness, however, of only routine charac-

The Eaptist church was the scene of a farewell to five women ndesionaries from the east on route to their stations in Utah, where they will try to convert The city council devoted much time to discussing

to contract with E. E. Myers as architect for the new city nall building. Miss Hore Schroeder, for a long time in the Western

nion office, a dangerously lif with typhoid fever at her punte on South Seventeenth street. fluttler Campbell, the playwright, passed through Omntha on his way to San Francisco.

Mrg. L. M. Niles and Mrs. C. W. Drake and daughdoresti, who have been visiting the Misses Niles for the last two weeks, returned home. Fresh terrators are selling on the Omaha market

at a cente a peck and areen corn at 10 cents a dozen -

Helping the Farmer in His Work.

Many influences are quietly at work along scientifically established lines for the improvement of methods of production, and in no field of industry is this more manifest than in agriculture. Within a decade farming has been revolutionized, with the result that the output has reached stupendous totals. Nowhere have these improvements found more ready favor or been more promptly adopted than in Nebraska. The end is not yet, for at a conference at Lincoln the general subject was discussed specifically with a view to providing farm demonstrators in those counties that are unable, by reason of shortage of funds, to secure the service of these experts. The funds are provided jointly by the federal government, the state and local community served. The Lincoln meeting developed that bankers and other business men not directly engaged in agriculture are willing to enter into arrangements for paying the cost, in order that better ways of getting things out of the ground may be established. It will be money well invested, for Nebraska's great wealth comes from the farm, and whatever helps the farmer helps everybody.

Behind the Battle Lines.

Dispatches from Europe bring news of tremendous clashes between the armies, with vague suggestions of tremendous losses, but the stupendous spectacle obscures some of the moves that are being made behind the battle line. Strategically, it is possible, and even probable, that the present desperate drive of the Allies may be but the screen for a move on the other side of the arena. Taken with the stubborn resistance and attack of the Russians along their front, the activity in the west may well be looked on as intended to divert the German plan of sending relief to the Turk, whose ability to resist the attack at the Dardanelles must be measured by his supply of munitions. Underneath it all may be descried the desire of the Allies to place themselves on better military terms with relation to the central powers before serious talk of peace can be had.

Cooling Off at Lincoln.

The eruption that racked the Nebraska state house in all its well-braced joints seems to have subsided. Fire Commissioner Ridgell is approaching the official pay counter by degrees. He has deposited his pay warrants in a local bank, without endorsement: this will permit him to check against the amount, leaving the bank to stand as the buffer between the commissioner and the state treasurer, but in all good season the warrants will be properly endorsed and cashed. Ridgell still mutters of the suit he threatened to bring, but that, too, will pass. Pay for Food Commissioner Harman and his corps of inspectors is yet under the embargo laid against it by the legislature. The supreme court is in session, but no more is heard of the governor's announced intention to sue for the ouster of the state treasurer as soon as he could get enough of the judges together. Nor is any step being taken to inquire into the misuse of the state funds, of which the governor admitted knowledge, such as farming money to favored banks, the rake-off on the bond fee, and the like.

Are the democrats going to get together again and cover up all the misdeeds they have all aged against one another?

Receivership for the "Katy."

The receivership for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the fourth of the so-called Gould southwestern system lines to be taken over by the blooms apace in Japan. Fourteen members of federal courts in bankruptcy proceedings, emphasizes the short-sightedness of the peculiar method of railroad financing criticised by Chairman Hines of the Santa Fe, and referred to in The Bee lately. All the roads here involved served prosperous and growing regions, in which the volume of traffic was steadily increasing. Reports to the Interstate Commerce commission show that the earnings of these lines grew from year to year, but the burden of interest charges, coming from the funded debt, grew faster than the income. Under this condition bankruptcy was inevitable. Reorganization may cure the troubles of these lines, but the entire situation is not to be relieved by the salvation of individual systems. The warning sounded by Mr. Hines must be heeded by the magnates before ever railroad finance will be on the sound and satisfactory base essential to the restoration of investors' confidence.

Parcel Post and One Cent Postage.

Trade Exhibit has espoused the cause of the One Cent Letter Postage association on the theory that one cent letter postage will reduce the income of the Postoffice department to such an extent that the extension of the parcel post service will be delayed that much Maybe so, but it is more like y that parcel post will be developed just the same and the deficit will be just that much larger. Parcel post is here to stay and one cent letter postage is of benefit mostly to the big concerns. It would look more reasonable to us to try to keep parcel post rates and weights within reasonable bounds and let the letter sate alone.-Newman Grove Reporter.

The declaration that purcel post is here to stay is eminently correct, and the only strange thing about it is that those who fought against its adoption do not realize the fact, and adjust planted in London comes back home with the | themselves to the situation without trying to undo something now beyond recall.

The one-cent letter postage proposition is entirely separate and distinct from that of the parcel post. One-cent letter postage will doubtless come in time just as did two-cent letter postage, which was as radical a departure from the preceding three-cent rate. Whether reduction of letter postage works reduction of total postal revenues depends entirely upon its effect upon the volume of business. For example, it is doubtful whether continuance of the threecent rate would have shown any better budget balance than has the two-cent rate.

What will probably postpone letter postage reduction, however, is not parcel post, but the European war tempting other countries to use the postoffice as part of their taxing machinery, Canada, for example, having already added a one-cent war stamp tax, thus practically restoring the three-cent rate.

As evidence of fatherly will toward the annexed child, Omaha might come down in telephone rates and meet the South Side about half way. Such a compromise would serve the double purpose of facilitating conversation and relieving the company of the strain of finding "You paid 50 cents to see me do it."—The American a place for all the money

The Diminishing Family

J. McReen Cattell in The Independent,"

Professor of Psychology in Columbia University. THE ADJUSTMENT of population to means of sur sistence appears at first sight to be so exact that there is likely to be an assumption of a controlling chanism such as exists in a state of nature. The fact of the matter is, however, that the food supply and the other necessities of life are not fixed quantities, but increase in proportion to the number of men who both use and produce them. In an era of the applications of science, there are no diminishing returns with increasing population, but rather increasing returns, owing to the production of larger numbers of men who make discoveries and improvements for the benefit of all. The average well-being has been about the same in France with a stationary population, as id Germany with a rapidly increasing population; Germany through its greater share in the advancement of science and its applications has contributed more to the world than has France. The first effect of a lowered birth rate is to increase wealth-though it is generally consumed in luxuries-by saving the cost of the rearing of children, but later when the productive workers are lacking there is an economic loss. France, as compared with Germany, saved each year over a billion dollars by having fewer children to support: but the gain in wealth was temporary. In fact it ended in 1895, whereas the increase of wealth in Germany in the course of the last generation was

It is a fundamental question whether the relation between the birth rate and the death rate will be maintained under existing conditions so as to give an increasing, or, at all events, a stationary population. Will both continue to decrease or remain approximately as at present, or will the balance of the nineteenth century be lost as has apparently happened

The vital statistics of the United States are entirely inadequate. Were registrations of deaths and births exist, they are imperfect, and the changing population, its age composition and the amount of immigration render them difficult to interpret. But some information concerning birth rates is given by the proportion of children as determined by the census. the percentage of children under 16 years of age in population should continue to decrease as it did from 1880 to 1990, there would be no children 200 years hence. From a special study by Mr. Kuczynski it appears that the birth rate of the native population of Massachusetts was sixty-three per thousand women of child-bearing ago, as compared with eighty-five to France, 194 in England and 143 in Russia. As the French population is stationary, the native Nev England population, even apart from any further decline in the birth rate, decreases to three-fourths in one generation. Special statistics have been gathered for college graduates. President Eliot in his report for 1901-02 stated that 684 married Harvard graduates of the classes from '72 to '77 had an average family of two surviving children. Other data concerning the families of college graduates have been published by Prof. Thorndike, President Hall and others. The Harvard graduate has on the average three-fourths of a son, the Vassar graduate one-half of a daughter.

What, then, are the causes leading to the recent decline of the birth rate, and are they likely to alter so that the rate may again increase, to maintain the existing state of affairs, or to produce a further decrease? There is a biological adaptation which limits the average fertility of women to about twelve chitdren, and social conditions have led to one-half of the women of child-bearing age being unmarried. The further decrease of the average family to three or four-in the case of American scientific men or college graduates to two-must be due to infertility or to voluntary limitation. Both causes have been recognized since the time of the writing of the book of Genesis; both have doubtless increased in force in the course of the nineteenth century. It is generally beliebed that the principal cause of the small size of the modern family is voluntary limitation. A detinite answer is supplied by information given to me 461 leading scientific men.

Of these families 176 were not voluntarily limite 1, while 25 were so limited, the cause of the voluntary limitation being health in 133 cases, expense in ninetyeight cases and various other reasons in fifty-four cases. Childlessness was involuntary in two-thirds of the cases. In the standardized family of two children the condition was desired in six cases out of seven. In over one-third of the tel families the limitation was involuntary, due to infertility and other pathological causes, but if these had not obtained, voluntary limitation would have occurred later in nearly all, perhaps

Neither the prevalence of the voluntary limitation of the size of family, nor the fact that the size of family is limited directly or indirectly through infertility or ill-health in more than three-fourths of the cases, can be regarded with satisfaction. It is indeed evident that a limitation of the number of offspring was an essential condition of the evolution of a higher race and of the civilization to which it has attained There was first a biological adaptation limiting to fertility of women to an average of about twelve children, then a development of social institutions reducing the average number of children for each woman to about six, and now we have a psychological restriction limiting the number to about three. This number appears to be nearly ideal, in so far as the most desirable rate of increase of population is concerned. It might be as undesirable and be made as illegal for a man to have six children as to have two wives. But we are playing with edged tools when we substitute rationalism for fundamental instincts. In practice the family is not voluntarily limited for the welfare of the race, but to avoid risk and ill-health-real fancied-expense and inconvenience, and to give the individual child greater advantages. There seem to be no existing conditions which will check the decreasing birth rate, while there are powerful forces tending to its decline below the danger point of the death rate.

If the struggle for existence and natural selection are largely climinated by enabling most of those win are born to attain middle age, then the vigor and fertility of the race can only be maintained by a eugenic selection of healthy parents. If social conditions become such that children are no longer economic value to their parents, while they have for the state a greater economic value than ever before, than the state should be prepared to pay the cost of bearing and rearing them. When taws are passed for bidding the marriage of the feeble-minded, of the diseased, of cousins and between different races, it is evident that we regard social control of marriage as feasible. If we supply free schools on the ground that this is of advantage to the individual and to the state, there is no reason why we should not give free medical attendance and much else. When we learn that the privileges of property are subordinate to the welfare of children, there will be no difficulty in providing that the cost of children shall be shared equally by all

Twice Told Tales

Certainly Some Voice.

Some time ago the guests at a reception maxing the relative merits of several songsters, when one of the party turned to a man named Brown. By the way, Brown," said he, "you are something

of a singer, are you not?" "Not on your life!" was the emphatic response of rown. "I never sang a note that somebody didn't Brown. reaten to send in a riot call. You are probably thinking of my brother.

Perhaps I am," was the thoughtful rejoinder of e other, "Has be a heavy bass voice""
"Yes," smiled Brown, "so derned heavy that makes him bowlegged to carry it."-Philadelphia

Not His Money's Worth. When the ball players are down south in the spring the old boys do not take any chances with their piton ing arms, letting the youngsters prove their energies instead. One day at Little Rock, where the Detroit team was playing an exhibition, old Red Donahue, who in his day was the sharpest-tongued man in base ball, was tossing them over and letting the Little Rock batters hit at will to the great delight of the

speciators. "Oh Red you're easy, casy, easy," shricked one very wild fan, who was getting on Red's nervea



CHAPPELL Neb Sept. 27 .- (Special.) To the Editor of The Bee: I have heard Sunday twice. The first time was on the evening of the opening in Omaha. The second time was on the next Tuesday night. I was surprised to hear him repest some of his trite sayings on Tuesday which he had just used on the Sun-

day night before. I was tired before he

gone. He said nothing that night. Since that I have read his talks to some extent, not all of them nor half of them. cannot see anything exceptional in them, and do not believe Sunday is a great preacher. I do believe he has a system which cannot be surpassed. pictures sin, and call Tom, Dick and Harry hypocrits. Tells them they are going to hell unless they support the church and pay the expenses of the meet-Then he selects the head men of the state, county and city and says that his remarks are not intended for them. They are O. K. He thus gets men to use their influence for him, Sunday, not

for God. The unmentioned are the common heard that go to make up the crowds and pay the money in dimes, quarters dollars. Where the one specially mentioned pays \$100 he does not feel it as much as one of the common herd who Days St. Did Christ pick out the super man and

set him aside and lambast the common fellow? It won't work, and I have ventured the prognostic that Sunday has reached the zenith of his crowd gathering. I think nothing more of his ability than the ability to gather a crowd. The liquor question is being fought out by men and women who have never seen Sunday and have never read his talks, but who have given the subject a lot of time and thought. The temperance wave is going on and is going to take the nation, but no one can fairly say it was Sunday's preaching that accomplished the Every business and enterprise worth while requires good, common sense and reason. The staying qualities of Christianity are wrought into the soul of man through good common sense and reason, and not through a senseless triade of names, adjectives and boastings, senseless bleating and common antics-common any place except on the platform.

I hope there will be some good come from the meetings in Omaha. I believe that the expenditure of an equal sum of money in securing and maintaining a permanent institution would be infnitely bet-I see nothing lasting as the result of the kind of talk, etc., heard and witnessed in the Tabernacle. If there is anything of real good and indurance to ne from this, I will say that I believe our present civilization has reached a state where it can digest to its good, that which it seems would sour the stomach of L. O. PFEIFFER.

A Reply to Thurston.

SOUTH SIDE, Sept. 28 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In the letter of John M. Thurston in The Bee, I find he states that Christ did not threaten mankind with hell. If he will take his Bible and read the book of Matthew throug and not read any other part of the Bible, he will find that Christ used some very vigorous language in denouncing the wicked of His day and repeatedly warned his auditors of the dangers of hell and of hell fire. He showed some of the "Bill" Sunday kind of religion when he kicked the gamblers out of the temple of the Lord, which they had profaned.

In denouncing the Pharisees he said-"O generation of vipers how can ye, be ing evil, speak good things." He repeatedly called the scribes and pharisees hypocrites and as a wicked and adulterous generation. He also said to those about him that unless their righteous. ness exceeded that of the scribes and pharisees that they would in no wise enter the kingdom of God. If they would not enter the kingdom of God, I would like to ask Senator Thurston where they

will go to. If we believe a part of the Bible we will have to believe all of it. For if we believe there is a heaven we will have to believe there is a hell, for the Bible tells of one as much as of the other. Christ also said, "Not all who say Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven. Where will they go to if they do not enter heaven? He also said if a part of the body offend you cast it away so as to avoid danger of hell fire. Look it

up, senator, and see if I am right. Why is it that people have quit going to church? They do not go like they did fifty years ago when all the churches preached hell fire and brimstone and they were crowded to the doors every Sunday. When the preachers of Omaha taught as Senator Thurtson wants them to, the "Hill" Sunday comes and preaches the old time religion, people come out by the tens of thousands to hear him and the good he will do and has already done will last long after Senator Thurston is dead and forgotten. F. A. AGNEW.

Recruiting for the Kingdom. OMAHA, Sept. 27 .- To the Editor The Bee: "Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing?" Hasn't "Billy" Sunday been exhibiting us to it quire regarding the spiritual welfare of the ice man, the milk man, the grocer. et al? Haven't the trail hitters at the "Tab." up to date been but a few insignificant drops in the perdition-proof bucket the great evangelist keeps strenuously dipping into the vast sink-hole of iniquity popularly known as Omaha? And yet, when the writer, who is always willing to try anything once, made a determined effort to collar a few stray touls out of the byways of darkness. what was the result? Only Saturday I took up a confident position in the darkest corner of the hall where my refrigerator stands, and began to sing a bar or two of "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." as I heard the los man approaching.

"Are you attending the meetings at the tabernacle?" I asked him sternly. Have you been hitting the sawdust trail?"

"Nope! Nary a bit!" was his ungodly reloinder. "I get enough sawdust in the ice business. But I expect you go down there three times a day, don't you?" I replied that as yet I had been too busy to attend, but that I was trying to hold up Mr. Sunday's hands by gather ing a few stray los men for the kingdom. He dropped the chunk of ice into the box with a dull, sickening thud.

"Say!" he exclaimed disrespectfully, "I think you should worry about the ice men when you're bound for hell yourself in an aeroplane." And he went down the steps whistling "It's a Long Way to

Tipperary. The corner where I am is still unbrightened, Mr. Editor, but a great light has shone in upon my spiritual darkness. I've seen the error of my ways, if Mr. Sunday's hell is any worse than the city of Omaha as painted in the lurid evan-

galloal word-colors. It must be pretty ! sultry and I'd rather not emigrate. If shying a brickbat at the tom cat that holds forth on my back fence every night will keep me out of Hades, it's a cinch that he's a goner. I'm not afraid of interfering with the spirit of my neighbor's daughter that used to take singing shying a brickbat at the tom cat that bor's daughter that used to take singing lessons, for I don't believe in the transmigration of souls. I do believe in the doctrine of reincarnation, however, and if when I till that futue vocalistchance to retard the evolution of a future evangelist of the Sunday propaganda-well, I should worry about the Karma I'll build.

Excuse me for appending a nom de was half through and wished I had not plume to this. I know I can never hope to go to Heaven or to Sheridan, Wyo., if I do it. But on the whole, I'd as soon stay in Omaha. I'm only a benighted theosophist, anyway. VERITAS.

Following Up the Sunday Campaign. PEN ARGYL, Pa., Sept. 25.-To the Editor of The Bee: Away off here in Pennsylvania we receive The Bee every day. We wish to thank you for making it possible for us to be informed of the great revival work in your city. By means of many newspapers, such as yours, we have followed them through many cities since the Wilkesburre cam-The object has been to reap personal instruction by taking advantage of Mr. Sunday's years of labor in making the Bible truths attractive and plain.

Anyone can plant, but who gives the So if my acquaintance, the knocker, and all other knockers would plant a seed and think, we should not be so much in need of the many, many methods used by Mr. Sunday to draw our attention. The knocker does not read the Bible and, of course, does not pray, and yer he and others have wisdons sufficient to criticize one who has Here greenery hath conquered all, delivered the message so that thousands have turned against all kinds of gins and are following Christ's commands.

A few letters in The Bee have suggested these thoughts. If you care to print, M .- Pennsylvania. please sign

QUAINT BITS OF LIFE

Such Spurlock, aged 39, and Mrs. Julia McComas, aged 79, of Huntington, W. Va., eloped and were married.

At an "orphans' picnic" in Pittsburgh a raffle was not long ago held for a bride, blonde of 20 years, who consented to marry the bachelor holding the lucky

Harry Rainsted, while clamming in Belvidere, Ill., found, when he removed some clams from his books, two \$10 bills.

Or into wounds mild healing pour, which he had speared while they were Away from battlefields of trade. lying in the mud.

In more than five years Mrs. Barbara Guentert has missed only two nights in a St. Louis "movie" house. She always has sat in the same seat and has seen 9,000 And learn how thought is kin to prayer motion pictures and nearly 10,000,000 feet

SUNNY GEMS.

"Mr. Jones, you will either have to marry at once or leave our employ."
"But why are you so anxious that I marry?"

marry?"
"While you are in love you do not half attend to your duties, and you must either be cured or fired."—Houston Post.

"How did you like the show?" asked the ticket taker at the theater.
"First rate," replied the stranger in a large city. "As a tired business man, I approve of it. When I see how easy you got people to pay for seeing that entertainment I feel that I'm in the right town to pick up a few dollars on my own account."—Washington Star.

Their long acquaintance had ripened into love and he had proposed.

Dearie, he asked, confidentially, when did you first learn that you loved me?"
"When I found that I became very anarry whomever I heard anybody refer to you as a brainless boob," she answered.—New York Times.

"Where are you telephoning from,

"From my office, dovey."
"No. you are not. I can tell the dig-ference between the click of a typewriter and the click of pool balls."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOREST ELIXIRS.

Clifford Lanier.

Inhaling strength with every breath Soft blown across the mountain way, I stroll where autumn's crimson death And summer's resurrection say

The annual rime of death and life, Smooth winds the road o'er covert On unward slope by varying strife, For mastery, of light and shade.

Here find I quiet rost I seek Far from the turbulance of men, And mildly importune the meek Fawn-voices of the woodland gien.

Where think not that the woods are still; For whomso'er can overhear, Esch runlet speaketh, and each hill— A music hid from carnal ear.

The dumb rocks hint their history; and myriad winged things float past. With messages of mystery Sent from the dim leaf-shadowed vast.

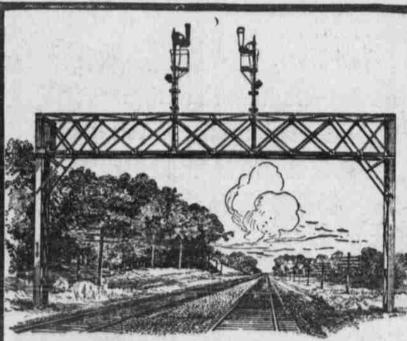
All tender moss that steadfast clings To warm the oak-root, mantlewise, Some answer has for questionings, Repose for restless subtleties.

walk amid these leafy balms— Wood distillations magic breeds— phorne upon the upheld palms Of elfin greenwood Ganymedes.

That grace, as juices from earth's sod Flows through the veins of spirit, where Man's soul doth feel the touch of God.

FAUST MACARONI





FAST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED TRAINS

Chicago and the East Over a double track system with automatic electric safety signals all the way from Omaha to Chicago.

7-DAILY TRAINS-7

all arriving in the new Passenger Terminal of the CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERNRY, at Chicago.

DAILY SERVICE: 7:30 a. m. Arrive Chicago .. Leave Omaha. 7:34 a. m. .. 11:00 a. m. 9:30 a. m.

Parlor Car on 7:30 a. m. train. Observation and Sleeping Cars

Overland Limited 9:00 p. m. extra-fare train for first-class sleeping car passengers only Los Angeles Limited 10:10 p. m. train for sleeping car pas-

The Best of Everything